Dated: October 2, 1995.
M. Rebecca Winkler,
Committee Management Officer.
[FR Doc. 95–24849 Filed 10–5–95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7555–01–M

Statement of Organization; Amendment

AGENCY: National Science Foundation. **ACTION:** Notice of amendment to the NSF Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority.

SUMMARY: The Directorate for Education and Human Resources has reorganized to provide a clearer management focus for EHR support for women and girls and call attention to the communications functions of the directorate, to realign systematic activities, and to restructure one division. The new organizational structure is outlined below:

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 3, 1995. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** M. Rebecca Winkler, National Science Foundation, Division of Human Resource Management, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Room 315, Arlington, Virginia 22230, telephone 703–306–1181.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following programs are relocated from the Division of Graduate Education and Research Development (GERD) to the Division of Human Resources Development (HRD):

Faculty Awards for Women Program Visiting Professorships for Women Program

- The Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) is taken out of the Office of Systemic Reform (OSR) and is established as an Office within the Office of the Assistant Director.
 - Organizational names changes are:

From	То
Division of Graduate Education & Re- search Develop- ment (GERD).	Division of Graduate Education (DGE).
Division of Research, Evaluation & Dis- semination (RED). Office of Systemic Reform (OSR).	Division of Research, Evaluation & Com- munication (REC). Office of Educational System Reform (ESR).

The Division of Elementary, Secondary and Informal Education (ESIE) was restructured to reflect Sections rather than Units.

[For the National Science Foundation Statement of Organization, see the Federal Register of February 8, 1993, 58 FR 7587–7595; May 27, 1993, 58 FR 30819; and May 2, 1994, 58 FR 22690]

Dated: September 30, 1995.

M. Rebecca Winkler,

Management Analyst.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-302]

Exemption; Florida Power Corporation, Crystal River Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 3

Ι

Florida Power Corporation (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR-72, which authorizes operation of the Crystal River Nuclear Generating Plant Unit 3 (CR-3). The license provides, among other things, that the licensee is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission now or hereafter in effect.

The facility is of a pressurized water reactor type and is located in Citrus County, Florida.

П

Pursuant to Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 (10 CFR 50) Appendix A, "General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants," Criterion 16, "Containment design," "Reactor containment and associated systems shall be provided to establish an essentially leak-tight barrier against the uncontrolled release of radioactivity to the environment and to assure that the containment design conditions important to safety are not exceeded for as long as postulated accident conditions require." 10 CFR 50.54(o) states that "Primary reactor containments for water cooled power reactors shall be subject to the requirements set forth in Appendix J to this part." 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, sets forth requirements for periodic verification by tests of the leak-tight integrity of the primary reactor containment and establish the acceptance criteria for such tests to satisfy general design criterion 16 of the Commission's regulations. 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Paragraph III.D.1, specifies a set of three integrated leak rate tests (ILRT or Type A test) to be performed at approximately equal intervals during each 10-year service period. Such tests are to be limited to periods when the plant is non-operational and secured in the shutdown condition under an administrative control and in

accordance with the safety procedures defined in the license.

For CR-3, the next available opportunity for performing the ILRT would be in spring 1996. The licensee requested a one-time interval extension for the ILRT by approximately 24 months from the spring 1996 refueling outage to the spring 1998 refueling outage. The licensee indicated that approval of its request would save over two million dollars and reduce personnel radiation exposure. An exemption from 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Paragraph III.D.1, is needed to permit the licensee to defer the ILRT.

By letter dated May 19, 1995, as supplemented August 8, 1995, the licensee submitted its exemption request for this purpose.

Ш

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, the Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50 when (1) the exemptions are authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to public health and safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security; and (2) when special circumstances are present. Special circumstances are present whenever, according to 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(ii), "Application of the regulation in the particular circumstances would not serve the underlying purpose of the rule or is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the rule * * *" The underlying purpose of 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Paragraph III.D.1., is to assure that periodic surveillance of reactor containment penetrations is performed so that proper maintenance and repairs are made during the service life of the containment, and leakage through the primary reactor containment shall not exceed allowable leakage rate values as specified in the technical specifications (TS) or associated bases.

IV

In support of its exemption request, the licensee submitted information pertaining to Type A, and local leak rate (LLRT or Types B and C) testing history, structural capability, and risk assessment to demonstrate that the proposed exemption would not present an undue risk to the public health and safety and would be consistent with the common defense and security, and would be authorized by law. The licensee indicates that the Type A testing frequency of Appendix J is not necessary to achieve the underlying purpose of the regulation and thus